The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,665—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann.m	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½	„
Third and succeeding	2	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servan, Received, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

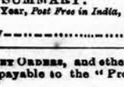
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Nov., 1879, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Puttecorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGIRI HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for Agrain to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th Nov., 1879.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUGWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND MARSEILLES.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 125

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	350	220	60
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	530	350	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt rom the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,009 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain WHITE, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a QUALIFIED MAISTRY ARMOURER for the Bombay Arsenal. Salary Rupees (45-0-0) Forty-five per mensem.

Application should be addressed to the undersigned with Testimonials.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWER.

THE well known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT, MAHABLESHWUR.

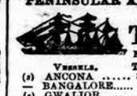
SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,
House, Commission, & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) ANCONA	3081	600	B. G. Stead	17th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(s) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s) KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 Bales Grey Dhooties.
2 „ Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases colored prints.
3 „ Turkey red sarties 8 & 9 yds.
1 „ Black woollen cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF FORAS FREEHOLD NEW SALT BATTY GROUND AT GILDER ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned ground, on account and at the risk of the Mortgngor, Kerbasjee Hormanjee Bhurocha, and by order of the Mortgagee Convejee Cowasjee Shroff, the following ground:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate on the north side of the Gilder Road which leads to the Falkland Road in the subdistrict of Bhoolesheem containing in measurement about 6090 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 82, and bounded on the east and north by the Government road drain, on the west by the covered drain, and on the south by the Government vacant ground.

Full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the under. signed.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carriages, &c., at No. 36, Bellasis Road, near Baptist Church, opposite the Byculla Club.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., the property of E. Hingley, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising blackwood carved circular and fancy tables, spring seated sofa, lined with damask, round, dining camp, writing and sofa tables, valuable pictures, easy, lounging, writing and dining room chairs, book shelves, 2 and 1 light hanging regard lamps, side board, wardrobe, teapoys, hat stand, step ladder chairs, neat and plain bedstead complete with bedding and curtain, wardrobes, chest of drawers, double screen, dressing and wash-hand tables with fittings, sofas, wall brackets with shades, 20 day marble clock, table cover, table ornaments and vases, Lady's work box with music, water filter, meat safe, best plated tea and coffee service, curry dishes, sets of spoons and forks, cruet frames, ice pitcher, fish knife and fork, glassware with decanters and tumblers, handsome dinner and dessert sets, copper utensils, &c. &c.

One large four seated phaeton and a self driving phaeton.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY TOILET and other BRUSHES, &c.

Indents for the above well-known Goods can be executed on exceptionally favourable terms by the undersigned.

FOR SALE.	Rs. a.
PAUL RUINART CHAMPAGNE ..... Qts. per doz.	40 0
Do. do. ..... Pts. per 2 doz.	42 0
CANTRELL and COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE ..... Qts. per doz.	4 0
Do. do. ..... „ per doz.	3 12
CADE'S Do. do. ..... „ per doz.	3 12
1 pair Hinck's Telephones ..... Rs. 35 per pair.	
1 „ Microphones ..... „	10 „
„ „ ..... „	8 each
2 Electric Bells	

STIRLING & Co.,
No. 2, Dean Lane.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1880,

At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1	12
Do. do. do.	250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of	100	2	0
Do. do. box of	250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of	50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster ..... box of	50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

FOLIES DRAMATIQUE
and
THEATRE DE VARIETE.

Erected in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dobie Talao,

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock,

The most amusing Entertainment ever witnessed.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES!

See further opinions in yesterday's issue of

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
AND
"TIMES OF INDIA."

LAST TIME OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
THREE DISTINCT PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.
THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
THE ITALIAN PANTOCCINI,
and
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
of
LITTLE REDRIDING HOOD.

Full Company—Vocalists, Chorus and Band,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12,
Entire change.
New Songs, New Jokes, New Music.
First time in India of
THE ANIMATED SKELETON.

The most marvellous piece of mechanism ever seen; the bones over 100 years old.

CHRISTY MINSTRELSY, ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
and
GLORIOUS PANTOMIME.

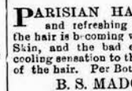
Seats reserved for any night at Soundy and Co., Fort.

Admission.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, Captain R. COLLIN, will sail for LIVERPOOL TO-MORROW, the 12th instant.

A Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder at Noon on that day for the convenience of passengers.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1879.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 10th November 1879.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. present their best compliments to their Constituents and Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a fresh batch of Superior HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

No. 140, Bhondy Bazar Road, Bombay, 11th November 1879.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES stand unsurpassed in point of elegance, durability, and cheapness. All Tiles are stamped BASEL MISSION MANGALORE, 1865, to distinguish them from worthless imitations now in the market.

Sample Tile and Illustrated List sent free on application to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

HIGH TEST KEROSENE OIL,

150° Fire Test.
120° „ „

TUDOR & COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 p. m. TO-DAY (TUESDAY) 11th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th November 1879.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALLEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person LETS off or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 10th November 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of WOODEN ARTICLES, COPPER, IRON, and TINWARE, CROCKERY and CHINA WARE under schedule No. 5 and STRAW PADDY or RICE under schedule No. 25 to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, and Hydrabad for the year 1880-81.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above-mentioned Stations on the 5th December, 1879, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd November 1879.

NEVER FAILING, PULMONIC BALM.—A never failing Remedy for Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., is a mild and safe Preparation of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Per Bottle As. 1 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD LIVER OIL EMULSION with Lacto Phosphate of Lime, possessing the combined properties of Cod-liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases, *is palatable to taste, and perfectly free from the disagreeable smell* of the Cod-liver Oil. Delicate Patients and Children take it without the least repugnance. Per Bottle Re. 1.

PARISIAN HAIR-DOUCHE.—A nourishing and refreshing preparation, is recommended when the hair is becoming weak from illness, Relaxation of the Skin, and the bad effects of the climate. It imparts a cooling sensation to the head, promising a luxuriant growth of the hair. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES,

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut-cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles,

3 inch.	3½ inch.	3¾ inch.	3¾ in. with Lancet.
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

These scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—Required Extra Rapid C. D. V. LENS, by either Ross, Grubb, or Dollineger. Particulars with lowest Cash Price to W., Post Office, Kurrachee.

FOR ENGLAND.—WANTED, by a young MARRIED WOMAN, a situation to attend on a Lady proceeding Home or to take charge of Children. For terms apply to "D.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERN.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff having vacated the Hotel, it is NOW OPEN to intending visitors. KELLY Co. Nov. 8th.

FOR SALE, a DOUBLE POLE TENT. For particulars and price apply to GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

JUST ARRIVED, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS and new Story Books, at the Depôt of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 27, Meadow Street.

BATH TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs, strong and serviceable, with cover of same material. Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a New Swiss Cottage TENT, 11 feet by 10 feet, Dressing Room in rear, complete with Carpets, Chicks, &c. Price Rs. 220. Address Mr. VALLES, Sonat.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. ROSE AND CO.

Have received their

FIRST SHIPMENT OF

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON, 1879-80,

as under—

Xmas. and New Year's Cards.	New Songs.	Plated Ware.
Fancy Writing Paper.	New Pianoforte Music.	Table Toilet Set.
Mark Twain's Scrap Books.	New Dance Music.	Combined Tiffin Dish.
New Games and Toys.	Musical Instruments.	Porcelain Water Pots.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,

(SOUTHERN SECTION)

TIME AND FARE TABLE.

ON and after the 15th November, 1879, the Line will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, and is expected to be open to Mount Abu Road in the early part of 1880, of which due notice will be given.

Miles from Ahmedabad.	STATIONS.	Down. Time. Mail Train.	Down. Time. Mixed Train.	Down. Passenger Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Miles from Simtpur.	STATIONS.	Up. Time. Mail Train.	Up. Time. Mixed Train.	Up. Passenger Fares from Mount Abu Road. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Arrival B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	11'40		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.		Mount Abu Road			Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
	Ahmedabad ..... Dep.	12'20	5'20				2½	Roh					
	Arr	12'33	5'36	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6	11½	Sarota Road					
3½	Sabarmati ..... Dep	12'38	5'46					Chitrasani					
	Arr	13'5	6'18	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	28½	Palanpur ..... Dep.	6'40	11'55			
9½	Khodian ..... Dep	13'9	6'28				38½	Chhapi ..... Arr	7'28	12'53	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
	Arr	13'39	7'4	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6		Dep	7'31	13'3			
16	Kalol ..... Dep	13'46	7'14				47	Siddhpur ..... Arr	8'3	13'43	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
	Arr	14'40	8'16	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0		Dep	8'9	13'53			
26½	Dangarwa ..... Dep	14'43	8'26				56½	Unjha ..... Arr	8'43	14'40	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
	Arr	15'27	9'13	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6		Dep	8'52	14'50			
36	Jagudan ..... Dep	15'30	9'20				63½	Mesana ..... Arr	10'2	16'10	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0
	Arr	16'5	10'8	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0		Dep	10'10	16'23			
42½	Mesana ..... Dep	16'12	10'18				75	Jagudan ..... Arr	10'45	17'10	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6
	Arr	17'22	11'28	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6		Dep	11'32	18'2			
55½	Unjha ..... Dep	17'27	11'43				84½	Dangwara ..... Arr	11'35	18'10	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
	Arr	18'5	12'35	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0		Dep	12'29	19'13			
64	Siddhpur ..... Dep	18'12	12'45				94½	Kalol ..... Arr	12'57	19'42	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6
	Arr	18'44	14'25	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6		Dep	12'37	19'58			
72	Chhapi ..... Dep	18 47	14'35				101½	Khodian ..... Arr	13'12	20'8	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
82½	Palanpur ..... Arr	19'35	15'32	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0		Dep	13'39	20'40			
89½	Chitrasani						107½	Sabarmati ..... Dep	14'44	20'50	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6
96	Sarota Road						111	Ahmedabad ..... Arr	13'57	21'6	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
104	Roh							Departure B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay.	15'5				
111	Mount Abu Road												

Madras Time is kept at Stations, and the Booking Offices are closed 5 minutes before the departure of all Trains.

Further particulars can be ascertained from any Station Master, or the Undersigned.

JAMES CONDER,
Manager and Traffic Superintendent.

Manager and Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ahmedabad, 5th November, 1879.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs	25	8
31	0	*ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

SPECIAL COLD SEASON ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD beg respectfully to inform their numerous Customers in Bombay and the Mofussil, that each Department of their Establishment is now filled with the newest goods from the Home Markets, specially selected to suit the requirements of residents in all parts of the East, and for Gentlemen arriving or departing by Land or Sea.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD also ask the polite attention of their patrons to the following announcements:—

After the appearance of this advertisement, all parcels will be forwarded which exceed in value Rs. 20, to any part of India, packing charges and carriage free on receipt of a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference to a Bombay House. Messrs. Asquith and Lord hope this arrangement will meet with the approval of their customers, as all prices quoted in their Illustrated Catalogue will remain the same as heretofore.

Special attention is called to a new manufacture of SILK and WOOL for SHIRTS and SLEEPING KIT; hitherto great difficulty has been experienced in procuring this comfortable material, shrinkless and durable. Messrs. Asquith and Lord have secured the agency for a special make, which does not shrink and which has silk woven both ways with the wool, and is consequently very durable.

To those of our customers residing a long distance in the interior, in the North-West, or on the Bengal or Madras side, we shall be pleased to furnish every information with regard to the departure and arrival of the P. and O. and other lines of steamers, to secure passages, and ship or clear baggage according to instructions we may receive.

We have also made arrangements with the old established Firm of Messrs. Poole and Lord, the Outfitters, Hosiers, and Shirt-makers, of 145, Oxford Street, London, to correspond with us, and to afford information to our patrons during their stay in London, and we shall be pleased to furnish any information required by their patrons on arrival in India. Accounts due to us may be paid to them in London, and due to them, may be paid to us in Bombay.

A new advertisement containing a list of our Special Goods in each Department will appear every few days in the leading journals.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON:
MESSRS. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church L

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1879.

THE closing telegrams of Saturday's date add little or nothing in the shape of fresh news to what we have already reported.

Consols are still quoted at 97⅛. French Rentes at 115f. and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80 for Fours and 87½ for Fours and-a-half.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm at previous prices, and the London General Produce markets are also unchanged. Bar Silver is still quoted at 53 7-16d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.,	Rs.	12,49,566
Do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,84,099
Other Deposits	Dec	,,	7,60,125
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	43,764
Loans	Inc.	,,	7,98,748
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	6,12,464
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	15,490
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	1,48,568

The increase in the Government account is about balanced by trade demands, and in any case the movements are too small to have any effect on the general market. It is not at all unlikely, however, that preparations for the coming holidays may cause a demand for accommodation, although scarcely sufficient to induce any rise in rates of discount in face of the otherwise generally easy position of the market.

EXCHANGE to-day, owing to the tenor of advices from Calcutta, where there appears to be an active business passing, has been very firm with an advance of 1 32d. in Bank Bills; and to all present appearance a further rise seems probable. Should such take place, however, it will be entirely due to the influence of Calcutta, as exports here are too slack to back up higher rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 8¾d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,	
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2s. 2½d.	,,	

On Calcutta demand drafts remain at 1-16 to ⅜ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady with more buyers than sellers, and we now quote:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

SHARES are very quiet with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. firmer at Rs. 665. Press Companies are all unchanged; and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 3 in Byrampjee, Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady but quiet. Khandeish Spinning are Rs. 10, Oriental Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON.—In old stocks there is no appreciable change in value, and to-day export transactions have been insignificant, but owing to the continued advance in American futures, sellers of New Crop for forward delivery are very firm at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; which, however, stops business, as buyers decline to pay the enhanced prices.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at slightly higher rates, the current quotation being now Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7 3 per cwt. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 6 3 to Rs. 6-5 for Cawnpore. Of Gujarat there are now practically no stocks, Gingelly, although in rather larger supply, is very firm at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 for Ready Small White and Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½ for Mixed per candy.

WHEAT is firm but quiet at unaltered prices.

FREIGHTS continue pretty steady but not active. For Liverpool the S. S. Branksome Hall continues to book small lots of measurement at 30s. per ton. For Marseilles and Genoa, owing to the fixing of the S. S. Trinacria rates are a trifle easier, and relets are offering at 32s. 6d. ready and 35s. per ton for December shipment, payable here. For Trieste and Venice there is a fair enquiry, and the quotation is now 25s. per ton, payable here for November-December shipment.

PIECE GOODS business is practically at a standstill owing to the Diwali holidays, which commence to-morrow. Prices are unchanged, and clearances will be insignificant until Diwali day, when it is possible there may be more doing.

COALS are still firm on the spot, but to arrive dull, owing to steamer cargoes being offered at comparatively low rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,520	425	£12-10	6 do	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 pa*	820 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a.	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	31,000	20 p.a.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.		875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		940 xd.
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40		500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.		615
Ballary	175	1,000	all	25		470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.a.		425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	100	all	14 do		88
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do		38
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		800xd.
Colaba Press Co.	800	1,850	all	80 do		960
Dholleru F. & G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do		125
East India Press Co.	883	1,000	all	100 do		920
Fort Press Co.	50	3,500	1,250	50 do		950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do		480
Mofussil Pres sand Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do		215
Prince of W. Cotton	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	800	all	25 do		200
ind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do		425
Stud & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	50½		500
Volkart's United Press Co.	650	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.		820 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15		235 xd
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.a.		2,100
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil		45
Bhowanipur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do		200
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	25		740
Byculla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do		880
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do		550
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do		205
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do		375
Great Eastern	1,40	1,000	all	25		805
Hin ustan S. & W. Co.	372	1,000	all	30		800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil		550
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do		640
Kamatchi Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30		900
K. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	2,000	1,000	all	do		510
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do		375
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil		7
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*		1,065
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil		915
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do		270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do		700
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15		560
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,35	all	Nil		78
Ramoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do		525
Soondersas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do		570
Do do, ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do		120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30		740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil		440

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Limited	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey, S. and W. Co.	2,500	..	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock	..	£20 218' 8'0	5 p. ct		3
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13913'4'6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20 6'5' 7'3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 31'13'1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,10
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196'9'15	do	165

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.a	1,960
Bon bay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.a.	2,750
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. a.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	475
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. a.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	100	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	309
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. a.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Thrasher and Co.	1,000	500	all	62½ p.a.	650
Vlagas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th November as compared with the statement issued on the 1st November:—

LIABILITIES	1st Nov. Rs.	8th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,72,385	60,21,921
Do do at Branches	13 94,467	12,10,383
Other Deposits	1,70,61,984	1,63,01 859
Post Bills	25,021	25,755
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,02,405	6,61,040
	3,60,56 832	3,64,20,943
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	29,39,970	29,39,970
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,70,360	13,14,024
Loans, on Security of do.	70,51,115	78,49,863
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,990	4,911
Bills Discounted	1,15,74,348	1,09,61,784
Stamps	2,775	2,758
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,240		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,240	3,38,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,12,884	1,97,484
Cash and Currency Notes	1,26 63 341	1,28,11,969
	3,60,56,832	3,64,20,943

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP FIGARO, 470 tons, Captain E. Birard, will sail to-day in ballast, for Falso Point.

THE SHIP ROSEDALE, 459 tons, Captain G. Mickle, will sail to-day for Chitagong in ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GHERUNG, 1,139 tons, Captain E. Stuart, sailed yesterday for Galle in balast.

THE BARQUE MATHILDE, 289 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (1st Oct.) with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE ATAESA, 466 tons, Captain W. Belford, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Mauritius (16th Oct.) with a cargo of sugar.

THE BARQUE OLIVE BRANCH, 356 tons, Captain H. Wheatley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (3rd Oct.) with a cargo of 7,750 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BURMA, 675 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Zanzibar, via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Biepe, Mr. Asiper, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Wilding and 2 children, and 59 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain H.B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 145 horses, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Foster, Mr. Constable, Mr. A. Thompson, two ladies, and 180 deck. The same Co.'s s.s. Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. Major and Mrs. Hudson and 2 children, Lieut. W. Adye, one subedar, 50 volunteers, 2 women and a child, one gunner, and 107 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Burma (s)	Allen	Zanzibar, Oct 26.
	Ataesa	Belford	Mauritius, Oct 16.
10	H M S Serapis	Davidson	Portsmouth, Sept 6.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Calcutta, Oct 21.
	Ethiopia (s)	Smith	Bussorah, Oct 28.
	Olive Branch	Wheatley	Mauritius, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Maratha (s)	Grainger	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Haugoumont	Scotland	Hankok.
	Chitagong	LeHeque	False Point.
	Surat (s)	Breeze	Veraval.
	Geelong (s)	Stuart	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Rosedale, Meikle, Chitagong.
Ship Figaro, Birard, False Point.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla for K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Lockmarlaker, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.

6 Mira (s) ..... Lee ..... Liverpool, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov, 6.—Steamer Sir John Lawrence. Ship Jane Porter.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mira—From Liverpool—Mrs Bayne, Mrs Beamis, Miss Beaumont, Mr Birks, Mrs Birks, 2 children, Mr Cheetham, Mrs Cheetham, Mrs Cornish and infant, Mr and Mrs Dobie and infant, Miss Garden, Miss Grove, Mr Healing, Mr Hume, Mrs Hume and 2 children, Mr James, Miss James, Miss Leader, Mr and Mrs Logan, Mr Meugens, Mr McEwan, Miss O'Keefe, Miss Perrin, Mr Ashton Rathbone, Mr and Mrs Reynolds and infant, Miss Robertson, Mrs J Robertson and child, Mrs Sandeman, Miss Sandys, Mr Shaw, Miss Agnes Sinclair, Mr Skelton, Mrs Stevens, Mr Toynbee, Mr Wehlech, Mr Donoghue, Mrs Hamilton. From Colombo—Mr Toomey, Mr Shepherd, Mr Formond, Mr Creaton, Mr O'Neill and Mr Bamber

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVAL.

7 Purulia (s) ..... Negapatam.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

8 Kinfauns Castle ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—20 casks fire clay, M M Mody and Co; 30 cases sulphuric acid, Eduljee Pallonjee; 75 cases copper sheets, Byram Ardsy and Co; 20 cases stout, Eduljee Bezonjee; 14 cases glassware, Mahomed Acoob.

City of Baltimore s—1.0 boxes bar soap, Hassan Ahmed.

Branksome Hall s—3 cases cotton thread, Abdoualiy Dawoodkhan.

Largo Bay—1,838 tons coal, G I P Ry Co.

FROM LONDON.

Larne s—51 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Peshawar s—6 cases cubibiai, Ramchund Nagindas; 5 packages beer, Lyon and Co; 75 cases candles, Goolabchund Roopchund.

Flamingo s—52 cases beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM CARDIFF.

Prince Regent—300 tons coal, Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

FROM DUNDEE.

Aros Bay—2,106 tons coal, W and A Graham and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—103 cwts myrabalams, T H Moore and Co; 198 cwts myrabalams, Poonja Jewraz; 341 cwts myrabolams, Mowjee Godoo; 101 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 5 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 24 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co; 98 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Mool. Tyebjee; 75 bales wool, Shimsey Nuthoo; 50 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 51 bales wool, Lalljee Moorarjee; 5 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkdass; 50 bales wool, Lalloobhoy Hurrichund; 157 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 50 bales wool, Monty Jaithx 100 bales wool, Goculdass Tulseedass; 10 bales rags and 24 bales hemp, Nathoo Sunderjee; 4 bales hides Edward, Bates and Co; 250 cwt myrabolam, Nuthoo Sunderjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—19 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—16 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee; 8 chests opium, E J Abraham; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, P F Tullatee; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 8 chests opium, Khetseedas Hurmookroy; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 30 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 12 chests opium, Tyebchand Luchmidass; 10 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Jan Mohamed; 383 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 31 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 54 chests opium, N J Abrahain.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—17 chests opium, S A Joseph; 34 chests opium, Jokhiram Jusraz; 5 ch sts opium, Runchordall Ramlall; 371 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 71 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 23 chests opium, Buxiram Koodlall; 34 chests opium, Gunesdall Shobhagmull; 50 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2 chests opium, Benoderam Balchand; 2 chests opium, Dhunraz Chonilall; 227½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 3½ chests opium, Gunesdass Goolabroy; 5 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 12 chests opium, Jerabhoy Peerbhoy; 4 chests opium, Gunesdass Koobajee; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 24 chests opium, A Ezra and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 9th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·934
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1
Dew Point	61·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·546
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	0·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·4
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	331

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Inglefield, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, from Purandhur.
Walk, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajkote.
Brown, Captain, R A, from leave, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 9.

Yate, Lieut, 18th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Shaw, Surg Major, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Riddell, Captain, 2-61th Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Balfe, Lieut, 12th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
Eliot, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, from Thull.

NOVEMBER 10.

Laffan, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.
Foster, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, from Bolan Pass.
Hosack, Captain, 2-14th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Swaine, Capt, on leave, from Ellichpore.
Sturt, Lieut Col, 16th Bombay N I, on leave, from Malligaum.
Ross, Surg Major, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Bruce, Col, 27th Bengal N I, on leave, to England.
Barnes, M Jor, 10th Lancers, on leave to England.
Mackenzie, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hodnett, Captain, 5-th Regt, on leave, to England.
Becher, Major, 11th Bengal N I, on leave, to England.
Hosack, Captain, 14th Regt, on leave, to England.
Dixon, Lieut. Col, 8th Madras N I, from leave, to Saugor.
Leggatt, Col, 40th Regt, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, October 31:

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battalion 18th Regiment—Lieut Lyle to be Adjutant, vice Milner, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

62nd Regiment—Lieut Dennis, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Beaton.

Lieut General Cureton, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the Oudh Division.

The following transfer will take effect after the termination of the examination of 16th October:—

Captain Polgrand, 59th Foot, Garrison Instructor, from Mhow to Umballa, during the absence of Major Gorham, appointed Deputy Judge Advocate, Khyber Division, Kabul Field Force.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, November 8.)

Mr Steel, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Saharanpur, is granted two months' privilege leave.

His Honour the Lieut Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings:—

Mr Conner, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Agra, to the Muzaffarnagar district as Magistrate and Collector.

Mr Casey, Assistant Magistrate, who has reported his return from furlough to Bulandshahr.

Surgeon-Major Lewer, (41st Company, R E, and Depot, Bengal Sappers and Miners), to the civil medical charge of Bareilly.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, N-W-P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following promotions:—

Messrs Cadell and Neale, Settlement Officers, 2nd grade, to be Settlement Officers, 1st grade.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following reversions:—

Mr Carmichael, Officiating Junior Member, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to revert to his substantive appointment as Commissioner, Benares Division.

Mr King, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, to revert to his substantive appointment as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr Turner, District and Sessions Judge, from Cawnpore to Agra.

Mr Laidman, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, from Bulandshahr to Muzaffarnagar.

Mr Bird, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Muzaffarnagar to Banda.

Mr Lambe, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Moradabad to Jaun, ur.

Mr Cruickshank, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Budaun to Moradabad.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON,
New Moon.....14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tue 11	St. Martin or Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 22	8 32 m 9 34 a	2 37 m 3 1 a
Wed. 12	English Mail expected.	6 7	5 21	9 19 m 10 21 a	3 30 m 3 44 a
Th. 13	.....	6 8	5 21	10 5 m 11 4 a	4 20 m 4 26 a
Fri. 14	.....	6 8	5 21	10 47 m 11 61 a	5 3 m 5 10 a
Sat. 15	.....	6 9	5 20	11 33 m	5 50 m 6 56 a
Sun. 16	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 20	0 25 m 0 19 a	6 34 m 6 42 a
Mon. 17	.....	6 10	5 20	1 23 m 1 9 a	7 24 m 7 29 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of HLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m till 6 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1879.

CHAIRMAN—Hon'ble M. MOWAT.
CROUPIER—WM. MAITLAND, Esq.
STEWARDS.

Hon'ble M. Balfour,	Surgeon-General Hunter,
J. A. Cameron. Esq.	H. W. Jones, Esq.
Robt Clark, Esq.	D. S. Kemp, Esq.
Arthur T. Crawford, Esq.	John Macfarlane, Esq.
Dr Cruickshank.	A. Morrison, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq.	C. J. Sharp, Esq.
John Gordon, Esq.	W. M. Tennent, Esq.
James N. Graham, Esq.	T. H. Whitehead, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.	M. R. Wyer, Esq.

The dinner will take place in the "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 29th November, at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

Scotchmen who intend subscribing will be good enough to send in their names (together with the number of guests they propose to invite) to the Honorary Secretary on or before 22nd proximo, when the list of subscribers will be closed.

Tickets, Rs. 15 each.
ROBT. CLARK Hony. Secy.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

OWEN—October 28th, at Kursiong, the wife of T. E. Ower, Esq., of a son

DEATHS.

CROFTON—October 19th, at Lund Kotal, of cholera, Captain E. W. H. Crofton, 60th Royal Rifles.
HOGAN—September 15th, at Simla, Mr. William Hogan, aged 29.
SHAWE—November 5th, at Berhampore, Ruby Marion, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shawe.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

THE question as to the real origin of the dacoities which so much disturbed the districts of Western India a few months ago has now been finally set at rest. These disturbances we have seen ascribed in certain quarters first to the oppressive action of the forest laws; afterwards to agrarian discontent; subsequently to general discontent among the people; to organised attempts at plunder for gain on a large scale but possessing no political significance; again, to native exactions; and, lastly, to the jealousy of one particular individual because his pay was only Rs. 60 per month while that of his superiors amounted to thousands—each one of those causes has been advanced in turn and abandoned in due course as each was found untenable. For our part, as our readers are aware, we have throughout, and consistently since the Deccan disturbances first began, ascribed them—to what has proved to be their true origin—to the instigations of a clique of discontented Brahmins from that centre of disaffection—the city of Poona. Wasudeo Bulwunt, an educated Brahmin from that place where he held a situation under Government, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life on the charge of conspiring, to wage war against the Queen-Empress, of attempting to excite disaffection, and of instigating and committing dacoity. So much for Wasudeo. As to his accomplices—the three or four Brahmins who accompanied him in his excursions with the Ramoshis together with the men who received him at Poona during his visits to that place, who forwarded money and who aided in the excitement and alarm he was causing by getting up incendiary burnings of Government buildings—the turn of these men, we must hope, will also come in due course. All that can at present be said is that Wasudeo, during his long confinement, has not been quite silent, but the admissions which he made did not affect the case against himself and accordingly have not been made public. It is as well, however, that so far the mischievous attempts of the native press—led by a journal that ought to have known better—to play into the hands of the men who were doing their utmost to disturb the public peace, by ascribing the dacoities to discontent and distress among the people at large, instead of to the disaffection of a particular class—it is well, we say, that these attempts have now been exposed and the real origin of the dacoity movement laid bare. Wasudeo Bulwunt is only one representative of that type of disaffected Brahmins whose home is in Poona; he and his brethren are the result of the continual writings, criticisms, and speaking against Government which has been so common among the higher class of educated natives in that city during late years; and it is to be hoped that his fate will deter the men, who sympathised and aided him, from attempting in the future, at least active sedition against the constituted Government of the land. No one knew Western India or its inhabitants better than the late Dr. Wilson, none mixed with natives or sympathised with their aspirations more than he, and when years ago he wrote about that very class of Poona Brahmins to which we now refer, that they went about the country "poisoning the minds of the peasantry and making them dissatisfied with the terms of their holdings," their object being not immediate rebellion, but to "deprecate the Paramount Power by plausible misrepresentations and to promote a spirit of discontent among the people" he was giving a wonderfully exact forecast of what has since actually occurred. What this band of "self-concerted and mischievous youth will come to" no one, said the Doctor, "can tell." During the trial of the Poona incendiaries it came out in evidence that the younger prisoner had been in the habit of attending meetings in the Mooldass Temple where "many people belonging to our street used to be present, more or less educated, to hear lectures on political matters" and to spout treason and plan incipient rebellion; so during Wasudeo Bulwunt's trial the other day we heard of similar meetings in which that criminal took a leading part. Indeed, there can be no doubt that this sort of thing has been going on in Poona for several years past. The Sarvajanick Sabha is a society established ostensibly for the most loyal purposes. Its members meet, we are told, with the object of assisting Government with advice as to how India ought to be governed. Whether that advice is required or not is another question; it certainly is not asked for; but, practically, all that is known about the society is its continual criticisms—most of them impertinent in tone—levelled against the best Government that India has ever had. In short, not to disguise matters the society's proceedings could very well have applied to them. Dr. Wilson remarks that they are meant to "deprecate the Paramount Power by plausible misrepresentations, and so to promote a feeling of discontent among the people." Whether the society has really that object in view, we do not pretend to say; we must hope not; but the fact remains, that side by side with the society's assemblages have those other meetings been held which resulted at last in the exploits of "Sivajee the Second" and his companions, and probably also in the incendiary fires that alarmed the city of Poona a few months ago. The charges against Wasudeo were very clear; they were distinctly political, and so well founded were they, that the secretary of the Sarvajanick Sabha, who had at first under taken the prisoner's defence, was forced to abandon the task as hopeless. Now, however, that the prisoner has gone to meet his punishment, let it not be concealed that the enterprise to which he set himself was one that, if not promptly nipped in the bud, might have succeeded in causing very great trouble and loss. It is fortunate for the peace of the country that Western India at the time possessed a Government prompt to divine the real significance of the movement with which it had to deal, and having divined it, was equally prompt in taking measures for its instant suppression. Few are aware that the Bombay Government at one time had actually 1,800 troops engaged in assisting the police in dispersing the dacoits; but the fact is that, no sooner did the Government realize that the disturbances had a political origin, than they realized that those disturbances might easily become serious. It was not Wasudeo Bulwunt and his gang of wretched Ramoshis that were to be feared, but if that gang should go on meeting with success, and if the spirit of uncertainty which the fires at Poona had sent abroad had gone on increasing, a large portion of the inhabitants of Western India, which is criminal almost by descent and predatory by instinct, might be induced and driven to lawless courses on an extensive scale. Then it must not be forgotten that the times appeared propitious for stirring up such trouble. Britain seemed threatened with war on every hand and in every country, so that a campaign, after the style of the Pindaree warfare common at the beginning of the century, might have hampered her much. While acknowledging, therefore, that what Wasudeo did do was insignificant, and that the whole movement in which he was concerned was insignificant, let it not be denied that the possibility existed of that movement becoming serious. And past history teaches that no Government in India can afford to treat such things lightly. There is always the risk present in this land that small things may become great, and that dangers, which at first appear partly visible, may soon loom up and overcast everything. It is by being constantly on the watch, and by being always prepared, that we can hope to overcome such dangers, and not by persistently denying their existence. As for the Brahmins of Poona, from the highest to the lowest, we sincerely trust that recent events will have taught them a lesson. Let the better educated among them not be so prone in evincing hostility against the ruling classes or so, ready with their criticism, both in and out of season of a Government that has been the first to introduce order and peace in India; and, above all things, let them discourage the tendency which exists among certain portions of their community to talk and practice downright sedition. As it is, the Maratha Brahmin population of Western India rests under a closed, the immediate result of which is certain to be their exclusion in future from a share in the Government services which they have hitherto almost monopolised.

THE news telegraphed to us by our correspondent, that evidence is forthcoming at Kabul that the bodies of the murdered Envoy and his companions were dragged through the city, and were not buried as was falsely reported by Yakub Khan and others, will arouse a fresh feeling of anger against the vile town which now happily lies at our mercy. General Roberts in his proclamation told the people of Kabul that they would be punished by fine, but we have heard nothing about that threat being enforced; nor, indeed, of any punishment at all being meted out to the populace which has dared first to murder a British envoy, the defenceless guest of their sovereign

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM KABUL.

KABUL (viâ GANDAMACK), Nov. 9. *

A flying column of the 67th Foot, the 23rd Pioneers, and the 28th Native Infantry, No. 2 Mountain Battery with 2 R. H. A. guns on elephants, proceeded on the 1st instant to Badkok one march towards Gandamack. From Kabul hill the signaller can heliograph to Kushi an intermediate station on Shirkai Kotul, sending a message to the Shuturgurdan.

Evidence is forthcoming that the bodies of the European members of the Embassy were dragged through the city; and that the statements concerning their burial are gross falsehoods.

In a few more days the Shuturgurdan will have been completely abandoned and the 3rd Sikhs will be brought to Kabul.

The Bala Hissar is being destroyed and its timber utilized for hutting the troops. Our Kahars and camp followers are now all rigged out in the uniform of the Durani Highlanders—tunics, kilts, and helmets complete, some 2,000 suits having been found in the Bala Hissar. Confidence in the city is restored, and the shops are now filled with their accustomed ware. The treasury having run out of rupees it is very probable that the troops will soon be paid in gold borrowed in the city.

(* Delayed in Transmission.)

MAJOR MACDONALD'S MURDERERS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The two murderers of Major Macdonald, who was killed by Mahmuds in the vicinity of Fort Abazai in 1873, have been captured in the Khyber Pass by Mr. Merk, Assistant Political Agent at Dakka.

Major T. Cadell succeeds General Barwell at Port Blair.

BRIBING A MILITARY OFFICER.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The Punjab Government has called upon a military officer, who was attached to the Native Contingent in the late expedition to Kabul, to restore presents to the value of Rs. 200, which had been received by him from an official of that State.

YAKUB KHAN AND ABDUL KARIM.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent mentions the extraordinary circumstance that Yakub Khan ordered the execution of Abdul Karim, a powerful Kohistani chief, who was friendly to the English, because he was a witness of all the incidents connected with the massacre of the Embassy.

THE RIFLE COMPETITION AT MULTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The North of India Rifle Association Council have declared that the late rifle competition at Multan is to be null and void.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

The Anchor Line S. S. Trinacria left at 10 a. m. to-day for Bombay.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LISBON, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left the day before yesterday.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 10, 17-20 A. M.

French Mail steamer Oxus from Suez arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,, ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,, ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,, ,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·21	,, ,,

THE troops which have most recently passed through Peshawur to the Khyber are the 6th Carabineers, the 2nd and 4th Goorkhas, and the head-quarters of the Bengal Sappers and Miners. They all seemed in good condition. The Sappers expect to be employed in the construction of new roads on the Khyber and Kabul route

MAJOR DANIELL left Poona again yesterday to look after the dacoits who have again been making themselves unpleasantly conspicuous in the Poona districts. Five hundred rupees were stolen from the house of a Bunnia in the village of Bhowli on Tuesday last, and the same night eight hundred rupees were looted from the village of Haveli. Apparently the same band committed both these robberies. The dacoits are described as about 50 in number, and as carrying firearms.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* notices that there is every indication that the railway works from Pindi to Peshawur will be pushed on without unnecessary delay. For one thing, Government are advertising for labourers. With the Sappers at work in the Khyber valley, and the railway extending *pari passu* towards the frontier, our communications with Kabul, and on to Herat and Western Afghanistan, ought soon to be tolerably complete. The single fact that the Kurrum route is totally impeded for so long a period during the winter season, whereas the northern road is never absolutely impassable, constitutes the strongest possible argument for the speedy completion of the undertaking. Stranger things have happened than the resumption, next spring, of transfrontier operations, compared to which our present campaigns may prove mere child's play.

WE regret to hear that there is little chance of saving the Hindustan. A Madras correspondent informs the *Statesman* by telegram that her port bilge is crushed in, and that she is almost a wreck. The weather was such that the crew and hands of the ill-fated steamer, 150 souls in all, had to seek refuge on board the Maharaja, which steamer Captain Haselwood had prudently engaged to stand by him. Captain Wilkinson, the P. and O. Superintendent, proceeded in the Nepaul to the scene of the wreck. The P. and O. tug from Bombay was expected there on Monday, too late to render assistance.

AMONG the changes likely to be brought about by the Army Commission is, a Calcutta paper hears, the abolition of the Agra Brigade Command. There will be no Brigadier, no Brigade Major, and the Senior Officer will command the station.

MADRAS supplies an instance of enterprise in photography. A local paper states that Messrs. Nicholas lost no time in bringing their camera to bear upon the scene of the recent railway accident at Chinnamapett, and the result is some very life-like pictures of what happened on the occasion in question. "No. 1 gives us a picture of the whole train, taken the day after the accident. This view shows the tank alongside which the accident occurred, and the four-foot embankment whose unsoundness seems to have caused the accident. No. 2 shows the debris of the Sappers' carriages; No. 3 shows one carriage "telescoped" into another; No. 4 represents the brake-van which caused all the mischief to the carriages immediately behind it; the rail which pierced through the bottom and then ran through the whole length of the van, may be seen peering out at the back, the brake-van being, as it were, skewered by it; No. 5 gives a view of the broken carriages from the south side; it will be noticed here that the southernmost rail is twisted into a zig-zag shape; its appearance bears out the description given by the engine driver in his evidence that the engine having canted over to left side seemed afterwards to mount again. No. 6 gives a front view of the train, and shows the engine and the truck in which the hounds were travelling, comparatively uninjured."

IT is rumoured that a marriage has been arranged between Miss Anna Turkhud, the youngest daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, of Bombay, and Mr. Harold Littledale, who has just come out to India as Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Baroda. The interesting ceremony, it is said, will take place in the course of the current month. Miss Anna Turkhud was educated in England, and is a highly accomplished Maratha lady. The marriage will be solemnized in the civil form, unaccompanied by religious rites.

THE wing of the 13th Madras N. I. who were on their way to relieve the 21st Madras N. I. at Vitakri have been ordered back to Dera Ghazi Khan—owing to their sickly state. They left 50 men sick at Dera Ghazi, before leaving that place and by the time they got to Toba, four marches from Vitakri, they had 60 men more laid up! The Lahore paper, from which we obtain the above information, fears "the Madrasees are hardly the sort of troops to send on service in such a climate. The cold entirely upsets them."

WE regret to learn that fever is just now very prevalent in Bombay. The Madras papers complain that there is a good deal of fever abroad in that city also.

THE *Deccan Times* announces that the son of Captain Gough, the Nizam's tutor, has been appointed companion to His Highness, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

WE have been requested to remind our readers that, as a large number of troops will winter out at Kabul, where a circulating library has not as yet been established, spare copies of old magazines and periodicals will be very acceptable to the men. They can be sent to the address of Surgeon Major Porter, Principal Medical Officer, Kabul Field Force, Kabul *via* Jallalabad.

TROUBLE is making itself apparent on the Tonk frontier. The Poorindahs have begun to descend from Kabul by the Gumar Pass on Tonk. Hitherto the Poorindahs or Afghan traders have been allowed to enter the town armed, but after the experience of December last it has been decided that they must disarm at Lukkeora, a place about 5 coss—a coss about 12 miles—west of Kutchi. In order to be prepared for whatever may turn up, Colonel Boisragon moved two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery and the 4th Punjab Cavalry to Kulachi on the 1st November, and on the 4th idem he supported them by the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

Charivari's cartoon this week represents a couple of footmen in the proverbial plush and silk stockings, contemplating a fine sirloin, on which is printed "Army Correspondents Press(d) beef." On the hatband of one Jeames appears the word "Pioneer," and the stove-pipe headdress of the other bears the legend "Civil and Military." Beneath the sketch is the explanatory letterpress, headed "'Jeames threatens to resign.'" Jeames (of Al-h-b-d) remarks:—"No Chawles, Hi Hadmit the Huniform His andsum, the place His Heasy, Hand the wages His good,—but before Hi Heats such cold meat as that I 'resigns.'" Chawles (of L-h-re) is more politic. He looks dubious, but can't make up his mind to sacrifice his "wittles," even though they are cold, so he replies—"Well! H it looks werry good beef—Hi shall try it."

A SOMEWHAT comical story about the perplexities of camel-loading reaches our Lahore contemporary from Muttra. On receipt of an order for the despatch of camels to the front, the commissariat officer on duty applied to the Muttra station master for the necessary number of trucks for conveyance to the E. I. R. junction at Hattras. But as the Hattras-Muttra line is a toy affair, constructed without reference to Kabul campaigns and transport services, the station master felt sorely puzzled how to comply with the request. So the traffic department recommended that the animals should be marched, instead, to Hattras; for, after all, the distance was only thirty miles. However, the official order had been issued, and trucked the camels must be, by hook or by crook. So the camels were marched to the station. Some suggested they should be marched on to the passengers' platform and hoisted into their places, but there was no crane. Others urged their being led on to the trucks from the goods siding, but most of them declined the risk. Some of the animals stopped or rather stumbled over the little carriages and landed on the opposite side. After great difficulty only a couple of camels were loaded and secured to their truck in a sitting position, but these struggled so that the carriage was in danger of being shaken to pieces. The railway officials accordingly insisted on unloading the camels. After two or three days had been spent on the futile enterprise, the camels were marched to Aligurh.

THE following telegram from Golaghat, Nov. 5, appears in the Lahore paper:—Major Evan's column reached Kohima on the 30th ul imo. Finding the Manipuri force under Colonel Johnstone there, they returned to Samaguting, as want of provisions did not allow them to remain at Kohima. Colonel Nuttall, C. B., the head-quarters of the 44th Regiment reached Hurrijan on the 4th instant. Major Walker and left wing of the 44th leave Golaghat on the 5th."

THE 39th N. I. marched into Peshawur on the 3rd inst. from Ali Musjid, *en route* to Nowshera, where they have been sent to recruit their health. They have suffered terribly from fever in the Khyber.

THE way promotion goes in the Army is often calculated to excite comment. The *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following instances of "the capricious method by which military officers are sometimes selected for important commands:—"The command (of the 10th Bengal Lancers) lately became vacant by the departure on sick furlough of Major Barnes; the officer selected to succeed him was the late Major Baker, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. Why? Was he the senior 2nd in command of the Bengal Cavalry regiments? One has only to look at the army list to see that he was not. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, is senior to him by nearly three years, and has been moreover upwards of 12 years 2nd in command of his regiment. Major Baker had only been three years 2nd in command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. As regards war service, Colonel Musgrave wears three medals, and is one of the best cavalry officers in the service. Well, Major Baker died on his way to take up his command. What officer has been appointed to replace him? Again, Colonel Musgrave is passed over, and the vacant command is given to Major Macnaghten, of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, who is actually 6½ years junior to him in the service, and whose first commission bears a later date than that of all three Squadron Commanders of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, to only one of whom is he senior even by army rank. Why Colonel Musgrave is being continually passed over for a command is a mystery which no one can understand. It is not long since that two other regiments were given away, when in abstract fairness Colonel Musgrave should have got one of them. We allude to the commands of the 15th and 19th Bengal Cavalry. The former has been given practically although he has never been gazetted to Colonel Ross, then a 'doing duty wallah'—the latter to Colonel Yorke, late 12th Bengal Cavalry. This officer, as soon as he was appointed to the command of the 19th, last April, took sick leave, and, as far as we are aware, has never joined the regiment up to present date. He, again, entered the service three-and-a-half years later than Colonel Musgrave, but being a local has superseded him in army rank. Again, Major Vibart of the 15th Bengal Cavalry has completed upwards of twenty-five years' service and still remains 2nd Squadron Commander, and men who are years his juniors are still pushed over him. It was only last year when he was in independent command at Jhansi, that he was complimented in handsome terms by the general officer who inspected the detachment for its 'efficiency in all respects.' The chances of promotion in this regiment appear hopeless indeed. It is worth while one's joining up the army list to see the dead block. Two first four officers are all field officers and all the squadron officers captains, including the adjutant."

DRAMATIC critics are supposed to be possessed of almost unlimited licence to say what they please about theatrical artists. That, however, is a mistake. The critics are themselves subject to the criticism of an enlightened public opinion, which uses or exercises their verdict, and they may be, and often are, taken to task by the individuals criticised and by their friends. Many lovely ladies of the stage are married to gentlemen wholly devoted to their interest, and ever ready to defend their professional reputation with a sharp pen, or, if occasion should arise, with a thick stick. And such we may assume to be the enviable condition of a Miss Novara, the wife of Dr. Rober Millar, M.D., sometime surgeon-major of the Bombay Army. In a notice of Miss Novara's performance in "The Hunchback" at the Theatre Royal, Margate, the leading theatrical print, while praising her general ability, was sufficiently indiscreet to say:—"The lady's appearance was not much in her favour," a statement which the doctor stigmatises as "a false and most malicious libel," "than which a more utter falsehood was never printed!" The fond husband declares there is not a shadow of a shade for such an allegation. On the contrary, whom the people in the pit see Miss Novara they draw in their breaths and say, "Is she not beautiful?" "She is just like an angel." The doctor, therefore, calls upon the critic to withdraw his allegation, and cease to be an allegator, or he will commence an action for libel, and "the jury have only to look on the face of Miss Novara in order to see—stamped in every line thereof—beauty of a very high order, and talent such as has not been seen on the stage since the days of Sarah Siddens!" This terrible ex-Bombay surgeon-major declares that when he and his wife go out for a walk, men and women stare at them, and that during their stay in Margate "the green-eyed monster was positively rampant." Alluding to Miss Novara, her husband, Dr. Millar, M.D., surgeon-major on the retired list of the Bombay Army, says:—"She has eyes just like a gazelle, and *a natural colour just like that of a peach*; and I, who carried off the prize for anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, tell you that *I have never seen so splendidly proportioned a figure.*" The critic of the leading theatrical print will please, therefore, consider himself sat upon. For it follows that a gentleman who possesses the title of Professor of Anatomy and the right to call himself the husband of a beatiful lady must be more competent publicly to discuss the perfection of the figure than a mere Margate critic.

THE local *Gazette* publishes a list of about 100 names of gentlemen who have joined the "Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps." A telegram was received on the 1st inst., stating that the Viceroy had sanctioned the formation of the corps, and a meeting was at once called to set matters in working order." The uniform of the Bombay Corps is to be adopted.

DURING the cyclone that occurred on the 26th ultimo, a stormwave nine feet high swept Mokeshkhal island, and "hundreds of human lives and cattle" are said to have been destroyed. The Commissioner of Chittagong has started for the island.

IN his resolution on the administration report of the Sylhet district for the year 1878-79, the Chief Commissioner of Assam says, regarding tea:—"Tea cultivation is extending rapidly in Sylhet, and, according to the Deputy Commissioner's estimate, there was a net increase this year of 3,500 to the numbers of imported labourers in the district, after allowing for all deductions." And as to the mineral products of the district, he writes:—"Among the mineral resources of the district, the Deputy Commissioner points out that coal can be obtained from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and delivered at Sylhet at 12 annas to Re. 1 per maund, which is about the same cost as that of Raniganj coal brought up by steamers, while the former is of far superior quality, one maund of it being nearly equal to 1½ maund of Raniganj coal." He concludes that it would pay Government to obtain all the coal it requires locally from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, although it may be more advantageous at present for the steamers to bring up coal with them, in default of other upward freights.

THE origin of the East India Company has lately come to light. From the time of its creation in 1599, every paper connected with its business has been preserved, and the accumulated mass of letters, bills, memoranda, and books is enormous. These have lately been turned over to Dr. Birdwood for inspection, and among other curious facts he finds that the great Anglo-Indian Empire had its origin in a company which was organised simply because the Dutch raised the price of pepper from three shillings a pound to six.

IT is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Sayud Muhammad Nusrat Ali, of Delhi, the decoration of "Tamghai Majidi," in consideration of the assistance which he afforded in the collection of subscriptions for the late Turkish war.

WE observe from the home papers that the Jockey Club is gradually taking note of some of the abuses which have long demanded attention, and what is more, devising means for their reformation. There is a good deal of work before the ruling turf authorities which urgently needs performance, and a beginning is, at any rate, satisfactory. Mr. Craven is the compiler of a notice of motion to add to rule 53 of the Rules of Racing, a regulation the object of which is to prevent jockeys from owning and betting on race-horses, and thus to stop a growing scandal. A few years ago no jockey would have dared to treat the stewards of a race meeting under Jockey Club Rules with insolent defiance; but unless rumour be altogether incorrect, there are some among the ranks of fashionable riders who simply do what they please, and accept reproof with careless contempt. There are upon the turf in England at the present moment plenty of small, and some few large, owners of race horses whose ways are sufficiently crooked, and a few more betting jockeys, who kept horses of their own, would soon reduce things to a state of disgraceful confusion at many meetings, if not at Newmarket itself. A plain simple man, unacquainted with the ways of the turf, must surely find it hard now-a-days to say what is fair and what is unfair, honest and dishonest, for tricks are constantly spoken of coolly and unblushingly which, if not instances of unadulterated roguery, are first cousins to it. The old notion of every horse in a race being started with the object of winning if it can is totally exploded. Now, the first thing to ascertain is by what odds the animal is fit to run, but whether the money is not a remunerative price, and whether the horse is "spinning." It is notorious that some jockeys bet more heavily than do those who by a polite fiction may be called their masters, and if a jockey happens to be riding in a race and to have backed another competitor, what is the result likely to be?

THE passion for collecting objects of antiquity is not less useful than inexplicable. Some *savants* collect old hats, others give themselves up to forming museums of old locks, while a third class indulge in the wild delights of worm-eaten cabinets, flints from the drift and weapons which did duty almost before the invention of the art of war. But whether the *savant* be devoted to crackled china, ricketty chairs, or the thousand and one objects of the collecting fury, the ingenuity of man is found equal to the production of a supply in ratio to the demand. Whether the shirt studs of Hector, the hairpins of Helen, or the gods of the early idolators be for the moment the fashionable craze of the possessors of cabinets, the plains of Greece and the street of Wardour combined are always prepared to throw upon the market more studs than Hector ever possessed shirts, a greater weight in hairpins than the fair Helen could have used had she lived until the present day, and a sufficiency of gods to satisfy the worship of countless generations of early idolators. The dealer in antiquities will find, if desired, portions of the clay feet of Dagon, the tail of the golden calf set up during one of the excursions of Moses, or the sconces of the seven branched golden candlestick flung into the Tiber after one of the several sacks of Jerusalem. When the British new sewerage digging the foundations of the Thames Embankment be brought to light, after having hidden them in darkness, tons of Saxon swords and sufficient leaden reliquaries to have furnished a regiment of saints. Several ardent collectors hospitably entertain skulls of Oliver Cromwell, while a few hairs from the beard of Mahomet affard from their exhibition, a comfortable independence to a respectable Indian family of Mussulmans. The skulls of Cromwell and the hairs from the beard of the prophet are incontestably genuine. We regret, however, to be obliged to own that all antiquities are not so. According to *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, collectors of pre-historic antiquities are warned against fabricated specimens of articles purporting to belong to the age of bronze, and to have been among the remains of lake-dwellings and in the beds of rivers. There is a regular manufactory of these things near the lake of Binne, and bronze swords are being offered at a hundred francs each which are not worth as many centimes.

THE most novel form of threatening notice in Ireland just now runs thus:—"Please take notice, any man that comes into this country to give more than £1 an acre for land may bring his sheet and coffin with him, for we will not encourage extortive landlords. The night they come their houses will be reduced to ashes." Cases are also alluded to in a Dublin journal in which even persons who were paying ordinary debts to shopkeepers in country towns refused to take receipts, and stipulated with the creditor that he should not mention that he had been paid lest it should come to the ears of the clever local agitators, who are engaged in a war against rents on the alleged ground that the farmers are unable to pay anything. In like manner many tenants have paid their landlords in a secret way.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Jamsetjee C Kanga, Mr John Dyer, Mr C W Brett, and Mr J B Leventhorpe.
For Brindisi—Captain Hossack and Mr F C Constable.
For Aden—Seven deck passengers.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night at the Saw Mills, Tank Bandar, which was, however, speedily extinguished by persons residing on the premises.

FOUND.—A male child, apparently of premature birth, was found lying on the roadside at 13th Street, Kamathipura. The body was examined by the Police Surgeon, who issued an order for its burial.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Salloo, woman, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to five months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 42-12-, the property of prisoner's mistress, one Shiokoo, woman.

CAUSING HURT.—Abdool Sooban was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of voluntarily causing hurt to Peer Ahmed on the 25th ult. by pouring sulphuric acid on complainant's face while he was asleep. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dadur on view of the body of a toddy drawer, named Miguel Narona, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained by an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Anama, woman, Madraya Veerappa, and Pedro Chinnia, three native Christians, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a pair of gold earrings, and sundry other articles, of the value of Rs. 4-8, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Mahomed Ally Jeswajee and seven others were yesterday observed, at the instance of Mr. Constable Collett, before Mr. C. P. Ryan, while being found gaming with dice and money in a public place at Kamathipura. They were all found guilty; three of the prisoners were fined Rs. 10 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Sunday last Kurrumsey Damjee handed over to his servant, Rama Bhow, the sum of Rs. 380 in currency notes for the purpose of getting the notes cashed. Rama Bhow it appears got the notes cashed and absconded with the whole of the money to Jamnagar. Information was given to the police who have adopted measures to arrest the accused and bring him back to Bombay.

THE KURRACHEE ELOPEMENT CASE.—Arthur Hollier and Agnes Mortimer were charged at the Kurrachee Sessions Court on Wednesday, the man with housebreaking and enticing away a married woman, and the female prisoner with theft. After hearing the evidence and speech for the defence, the Judge, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted the woman, but pronounced Hollier guilty on both the charges against him, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo one month's additional imprisonment.

A LEGAL BIRTH IN THE MARKET.—Mr. F. C. Constable, barrister-at-law, Government advocate, Kurrachee, was to leave Kurrachee on the 7th inst. for Bombay *en route* for Europe. The *Decca Prakash* upon announces that he has been given out that Mr. Constable proceeds on twelve months' leave. It is rumoured that Mr. A. C. Rudra, barrister-at-law, will succeed Mr. Constable, but of this we are not certain, as from other informations received by us we learn that Mr. Pinhey, the son of the Honorable Justice Pinhey, has been recommended for the post of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader of Kurrachee. There are three candidates, we believe, for the post—Messrs. Carnegy, Carnac, and Pinhey, all barristers-at-law.

FREEMASONRY AT KURRACHEE.—A banquet was given to the Right Worshipful Brother Edward Tyrrel Leith, (barrister-at-law and advocate), District Grand Master of Sindh and its territories, by Lodges Hope, Endeavour, and Harmony, on Saturday night at the Masonic Hall. The number of local "Brothers" present was very large. Among the guests (not belonging to any of the Lodges in Sind), we noticed particularly the following:—Bro. Colonel Grant, Bro. Captain Roberts, Bro. Rudra, Bro. Constable and a few others. Of the masons we noticed among the Right Worshipful Brother Captain Parker, I. N., W. Bro. Bruce, W. Bro. Grant, and W. Bro. Leggett. The banquet was all that could be desired and the speeches very successful. The speech of the Right Worshipful Brother Tyrrel was as beautiful as it was eloquent, and it was *the* speech of the night. The other Brothers who spoke were, if not so eloquent, quite as earnest and sincere in their sentiments towards him, and their craft as he towards them. The party broke up at about midnight amidst great rejoicings and many marks of "fraternal love."—*Beacon.*

SOCIAL MEETING AND CONCERT.

IT is a difficult task to criticise the varied entertainment which, under the title of "Social Meeting and Concert," was provided for the public on Friday evening. The musical performances were "amateur," but what shall we say of the food drinking? "Tea" cannot be promoted to the place of a "meal" in India, as it can in many circles at home. Because of the climate compelling people to divide their time differently, making the early morning and the too short evening twilight, the only available times for recreation; because, too, of the greater comfort and pleasure of eating in the cool hours of evening than during the heat of the day, tea dinners begin too late to run, and the social "tea" is no pleasant name, is crowded out of existence in India. Perhaps, therefore, we had better say that the tea was also "amateur." In no sense must this be taken as implying inferiority. If there is such a race as professional tea-makers, we incline to think that they must have been behind the scenes on Friday evening, for on all hands the "brew" was voted excellent. As for the buns and cakes we can only say that some of our more ancient friends were envying the rising generation—who, as was fitting, mustered strongly on the occasion—the unimpaired digestion which enabled them to make a vigorous onslaught on the rich bread-stuffs that were bountifully provided.

The hall itself was tastefully adorned with flags and evergreens, and the assembly was one of the largest we have ever seen gathered together in Bombay. Upwards of six hundred persons must have been in the Hall. After tea, the proceedings commenced with that grand old Psalm—the hundredth—which all present joined in. An Anthem followed, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills." It was sung by a choir of thirty or forty clear fresh voices with admirable precision and effect. The bass solo, "The Lord himself is thy keeper," brought to the front a young gentleman who, unless we mistake, has not before taken part in our concerts. His voice displayed both richness and power, and his performance on Friday was full of promise for the future. There is also in the Anthem a duet for soprano and alto. This was sung with much feeling and with most marked effect by a few selected members of the choir.

The next "event" in the programme was a solo on the "Ocarina" with a piano accompaniment. Some curiosity was excited with regard to the instrument. This was not allayed when the owner of it commenced to play. All that the audience could see was the fingers of both his hands moving in time with the tune in proximity to his mouth, and what they heard was a clear rich-toned whistle, warbling more like a bird than anything else. Indeed, had it not been for the soft tones of the piano accompaniment the audience might have fancied that it was a bird's impromptu. The most varied opinions were expressed regarding the instrument. One who had seen it said it was like a "brinjal," another likened it to a "three cornered jampuff," another went the length of saying that it was made of clay. We have heard of music being extracted from a tin kettle, but to say that the pleasing sounds with which we were regaled on Friday came from an earthen chatty! We give it up! And we can only predict a warm welcome to the performer on the "Ocarina" on the next occasion, which we hope may not be far distant, when the public shall have an opportunity of hearing him.

"It is enough," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," was sung by perhaps the only amateur in Bombay who could do justice to it. The pathos of the closing bars and the grandeur of the old prophet's character, which the music so fittingly interprets, were feelingly rendered, and, whether rung out now with somewhat of the passion which the Bible story inspires, or again breathed in the soft sad accents which it records, the singer's voice found a ready response in the hearts of the audience.

The next piece was eagerly looked forward to,—it was the well known "Alla's Stella Confident," with violin obligate and piano accompaniment. This was the gem of the evening. The music is exquisitely sweet, and it was exquisitely sung by our favourite Soprano whom, although suffering from indi-position, we do not recollect ever hearing in better voice. It seemed to us that her voice, while it has none of the nightingale sweetness which charmed us when it was first heard in Bombay, has since then gained much in breadth and fulness. In tenderness and feeling the composition stands high, and the tenderness was deepened and the feeling intensified by the rich tones of the violin artfully played by an old favourite whose reappearance in public we warmly welcome, while the piano accompaniment gave a completeness to the performance which it is not often our lot to listen to. An encore was demanded again and again, but owing to the indisposition of the Soprano had to be refused.

The closing Anthem, "Arise, Shine" was sung by the Choir, like the previous one, with much power and taste.

We must also not omit to express the satisfaction with which we listened to several pianoforte duets played in the earlier part of the evening by two youthful brothers, pupils of Mr. Schmuck.

The Rev. H. C. Squires in the course of the evening explained the purpose of the meeting. He said:

COLONEL VAN HEYTHUYSEN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have been requested to say a few words by way of introducing the subject which has been the chief cause of our coming together this evening. Those who have made the request have not, I fear, in this particular exhibited that skill and discernment which have characterised the rest of their arrangements, but even great Homer sometimes nods; while in assenting to their request I have certainly not consulted my own feelings and predilections. Still this much may at least be inferred from the arrangement that the managers of the meeting feel no confidence in the worthiness and sensibility of their project, that they can regard with serene composure the bungling incompetence of one if its advocates lisped that no such defects can either obscure the merits of the cause, or alienate from it your generous support. I am not the project's only one to be ashamed for me to enter into all the details of its history that have brought the effort to its present stage. In fact, having had no direct or immediate connection with it beyond that of sympathy, I cannot with accuracy tell all that has taken place. This I know—that what some years ago I wished for seems now to be in a fair way towards realisation. For years I have felt the need of some such institution as that the foundation stone of which will we trust be practically laid this evening through your sympathy and liberality. I understand that a well known friend to all Christian effort in this city, Mr. Ensor, had projected a far more expensive institution than that which the committee at present contemplate. I, too, some years ago had fondly dreamed of an imposing edifice crowning for on the Esplanade which should be not only a public ornament, but also—what is far nobler—a centre of high and beneficent Christian influence. But the committee of management have, I doubt not wisely, determined, on a far less ambitious scheme, and yet one which promises to be of great and permanent social and religious utility, a scheme too, that has the strong recommendation of being apparently capable of speedy realisation. Speaking generally the plan is, as you know, to have a Hall near the Apollo Bandar containing Refreshment, Reading and Lecture Rooms. It is hoped that not only the young men of the city, but also the seafaring men frequenting our harbour, will find here that social and intellectual as well as material refreshment which will be wholesome, and, in the truest sense of the word, re-creative. You will not desire that I should enter into further details. We need none of us fear that in aiding this effort we shall be expending wastefully either our sympathy or our support. The names connected with the effort are a sufficient guarantee for the character of its management and organization. When we see such names as those of Captain Ensor and Mr. Conder, both of whom, I may mention in their absence, have generously contributed Rs. 500 to the effort; such names, too, as those of Mr. Moultrie, chairman of the preliminary committee of arrangement, my most excellent friend and brother minister, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Manson, Major Oldham, Colonel White, Dr. Blaney, Mr. C. Macdonald, Dr. Macdonald, and many others: when we know, too, that the scheme has earned the hearty approval and sympathy of our liberal and energetic Governor, when, I say we see such gentlemen as these connected with the scheme—gentlemen differing from one another in so many respects, and yet all alike in this the humaneness of their feelings and the soundness of their judgment, we need not fear that in supporting the effort our confidence will be either misplaced or abused. And is there not great need of some such effort as this? The sailors and young men whom this movement is specially designed to benefit are surely an important element in the community. They have, too, strong claims on our sympathy. Are they not many of them here to minister to the wants or perhaps the luxuries of those many of whom are socially far more happily circumstanced than they? Some of them are far removed from the restraints and safeguards of home. Cast—often at a very early age—into a large and strange city, they find themselves surrounded with endless importunate temptations to evil, while they find few if any means of gratifying in a healthy and innocent manner those social instincts which are both man's glory and his danger. Now and then you may find a youth so absorbed in study—so devoted to business—or better still so fortified with religious principle that he can stand the ordeal of solitude unscathed, and pass by unnoticed, or at least unresponded to, these enticements to evil by which he is surrounded. But it is not so with the majority of young men. They long for society—congenial and sympathetic society—and if they cannot get it in a healthy form they will get it in unhealthy ways. How many there are who through the want of some such provision as that which this scheme contemplates have made shipwreck for time and for eternity—have introduced misery into what would have been otherwise a happy home, and have gained for themselves but a blighted name. How many there are who have thus learned to echo Byron's words written only three months before his death and while he was still young—

"Count o'er the joys thereof ye can,
The flower, the fruit of love are gone,
The worse, the canker, and the grief
Are theirs alone."

Or who can repeat the sad and remorseful verses written by another poet, Hartley Coleridge, in his Bible on his 25th birthday—

"When I received this volume small,
My years were barely seventeen,
When it was hoped I should be all
Which once a child I had been.
And now my years are twenty-five,
And every mother hopes her lamb,
And every happy child alive,
May never be what now I am."

The greatest remedy against temptation to evil is some counter-attraction, some nobler motive, some worthier pursuit, some lofty affection or principle to exercise an expulsive power over evil. Of all such powers that of fidelity to devotion to the Person and service of Christ, is the highest and most potent. But lesser aids are not to be despised. A simple and well known illustration may be given of the power of a counter-attraction. Cut a willow tree in your garden by a pond. The tree in its growth throws all to one side, and that the side on which the water lies. No dealing with its roots or branches will avail to change its attitude. But place a larger expanse of water on the other side, and the tree will turn spontaneously and hang the other way. So is it with man: so is it with the young. We need to find them healthy places of resort if we would have them turn aside from those that are vicious. As it has been forcibly if somewhat strangely said, "It is not much use preaching to man that drunkenness or the Temple of the Holy Ghost, so long as the outer course of that temple are the drinking bar, and other places of dissipation." It is, I believe, intended to conduct the hall on temperance, or rather should say total abstinence principles. We are not preaching a crusade against drink—but still the debt we owe to the intemperate is one undoubtedly immense. It has led to enquiries being made as to the uses and abuses of alcohol that have done much to revolutionise the thoughts of all earnest thinkers on the subject. But what we need is something more than this. We desire not merely to destroy an evil, but also to supply a want—to provide a place where strangers as well as resident young men of the city may go with the assurance that they shall find there a cheerful place of refreshment—free from the temptations to evil, and conducted on thoroughly Christian principles. Drink itself is not the cause of all the evils connected with drink. We may of course say that drink is the cause of drunkenness. And we may also say that a shoemaker is the cause of shoes. And each would be a truism. But what we may also say is that a shoemaker to make shoes? What is it that leads people to drink? The cause that perhaps most generally in the first place leads to drinking is a desire for society—then comes the desire for excitement, and the desire to drown memory and remorse and to satisfy a relentless craving for stimulants. By providing an institution like the one contemplated we do then do something towards removing from the path of at least some one of the causes that lead to dissipation and ruin. With you, ladies and gentlemen, help in the effort? It has been noticed by one of the most acute thinkers of our time that our moral faculties have lagged behind our intellectual. In considering merely intellectual or scientific questions every regard is paid to all the circumstances—every fact is seen in its relations to all the rest. Men of science must pay attention to other branches of science than those in which they are specially interested, or with which they are more immediately connected. But in the moral world most people act quite differently. We are apt to regard only what concerns our own self-interest, and to neglect everything else—not seeing that this must lead to disaster and wrong results, just as surely as would a similar procedure in the world of science. As long as they regard a few abstract moral laws as binding to be sober, not to steal, to be outwardly moral, and so on—people think they may centre their lives as much as they like about themselves. They do not realize the connection between themselves and the poor and outcast and degraded. They forget that humanity is as much an organic whole as the physical world of science in which every part is dependent upon the rest. People look upon their neighbours as a sort of superfluous goodness which it may be very nice to have, but which can nevertheless be safely dispensed with. They think it a sufficient gratification for nothing aloof from Christian and philanthropic efforts when they say "I have no taste for that sort of thing." They forget that the command of Christ is not "Save yourself"—"Save your own soul"—but "Love." The religion of Christ insists upon the recognition of those ties which unite all men to us and to all men. Let us not then despise the opportunity which is afforded us this evening of taking part in a good work. This evening we can at least do something—we can give. If I may venture to repeat an old story I would remind you of what is told of one of our Scotch Reformers. Some burglars had attempted in the attempt to break into the house, when he put his head out of the window and cried after them, "Gentlemen, you have forgotten the plate." May no voices of a remorseful conscience say to any here after they have left this hall to-night, "Ladies and gentlemen, you forgot the plate." But the pl

will get a special service, and be charged by meter. Taking the town proper, the proposed extension will increase the pipe mileage over 387 streets from 112½ miles, to a total of some 150 miles of piping over 762 streets,—the additional streets being those mainly in the native part of the town, whose residents have hitherto had the pleasure and privilege of paying the full water rate imposed, although they could get but little water. Despite the objection, therefore, to any increase in our excessive municipal taxation, there seems to alternative but for the general body of the public who have hitherto had the water, to cheerfully agree to the extra burthen which fair play dictates they should bear.

An endeavour was made to lessen, if possible, the cost of the new extension works by deriving the supply from a point nearer Calcutta,—say, Cossipore; but although the opinion of the experts to whom the question of possible danger from organic impurity is not unanimous in detail, there seems little doubt that it would be unwise to choose a nearer source of supply than Pulteh. The difference in cost, further, would not justify the risk, as what would be gained by shortening of the main conduct, would be to a considerable extent lost by the extra cost for land, and other special charges.

It should be explained for the benefit of those who may be inclined to be over sanguine about the improved advantages they hope soon to enjoy, that a period of some three years is estimated for the completion of the new works, which have really not yet been begun, since it has been decided to take the opinion of professional experts on some of the leading questions involved, before any serious expenditure is arranged for. Another point that should be mentioned is, that the "doubling of the water supply" only refers to the supply of filtered water, which it is proposed to bring up to 15½ million gallons per day, and by the time this is accomplished, we may be perfectly certain that it will be found necessary to double the supply of unfiltered water, which is even now found quite insufficient. A pleasing prospect of future, but apparently unavoidable additional taxation, is therefore before the citizens of this happy town, but we must advise them to grin and bear it,—if they only get what they pay for.—*Indian Daily News.*

LIONARDO DA VINCI.

(Daily Telegraph.)

ARCHÆOLOGISTS, as well as artists, have reason to be gratified at the intelligence just made public that Dr. Paul Richter, who for some time past has been sedulously studying the manuscripts of the illustrious Florentine painter Lionardo da Vinci, preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, has at length succeeded in mastering the difficulties of the stenography in which these invaluable tractates on art are written. The result of Dr. Richter's investigations will, it is said, be given in a new life of Lionardo. Some of the discoveries which he has made are believed to be of considerable importance, and will be welcomed by all who are interested in the history of art. The bibliography of the famous "Trattato della Pittura" of Da Vinci is already a highly curious one; and scholars will await with interest the outcome of Dr. Paul Richter's researches at Windsor. It has long been conjectured by antiquaries that the painter of the "Cenacolo," who lived to the ripe age of sixty-eight, and was one of the most indefatigable workers of his time, left behind him many more manuscripts besides the "Trattato," of which there are at least half a dozen "codices," or texts, in the great libraries of Europe. From these texts many varying editions have been published. It is alleged that Benvenuto Cellini purchased the original manuscript for fifteen "scudi" of gold, and that he afterwards sold the precious document to a Roman Cardinal; but Benvenuto's own life is a picturesque romance, in which it is difficult to eliminate a few grains of truth from a bushel of fables." It is, again, possible that several manuscript copies of the "Trattato" were made during Lionardo's lifetime by his admirers, or more probably by his scholars, either with the painter's consent or surreptitiously. The illustrious are always pursued by the "chiel takin notes" with the intent of "prenting" them; and most readers remember the story of Dr. Martin Luther, who, discovering a theological student concealed under his table and diligently taking notes of the Doctor's "Table Talk" with his wife, dragged forth the offender, poured a porringer of gruel down his neck, administered to him a sound kick, and dismissed him with the recommendation "not to forget to put that down in his book." It is, indeed, a wonder that Lionardo's "Trattato" should not have met the opposition of honours until a hundred and fifty years had elapsed from the period of his death. Vasari knew of the existence of the manuscript; it is on record that Aldus Manutius, the great Venetian printer, was in the habit of talking of Lionardo's merits as a writer on the scientific aspects of art; but it was not until 1651 that the French painter Errard obtained a transcript of a "codex" in the Barberine Library at Rome and forwarded it to Dufresne for publication in Paris.

The text of Dufresne's edition has been estimated as of sufficient purity; but the explanatory plates and diagrams are substantially a gross outrage to Lionardo's memory. The manuscript of the great painter and mathematician is illustrated, in addition to a vast number of demonstrated problems concerning light, shadow, proportion, perspective, and composition, with a whole army of tiny figures, carefully but delicately sketched in pen and ink, and painting out the laws which govern the attitude of the human frame when walking, running, leaning, or standing; when lifting weights or bearing burdens; when pulling, throwing, or catching. Errard persuaded the renowned Nicolas Poussin to enlarge these small sketches for him, and to give the figures due anatomical development; and Poussin, who, albeit a somewhat harsh and austere painter, was the most consummately erudite draughtsman of the seventeenth century, enlarged the graceful hints of Da Vinci into a series of superb outlines. These the disastrous Errard, assisted by Gil Alberti, the engraver of "Subterranean Rome," the first authentic account of the Catacombs, proceeded to shade in a ponderously elaborate manner, and to the figures he added backgrounds full of trees, flowers, arches, columns, and other incongruities, the result being that Lionardo's simple and easily understood axioms were enveloped in a cloud of extraneous graphic matter, distracting to the student. Poussin was highly indignant with this needless piece of pedantry, and denounced Errard in a letter to the French "savan" Du Bosse. The work, nevertheless, continued to be the acknowledged textbook until so recently as the year 1817, when a new and sumptuous edition of the "Trattato," from the text known as the "Vatican codex," was published by Signor Guglielmo Manzi, and by him dedicated to Louis XVIII, king of France and Navarre, at the expense of which lettered Monarch the work had probably been printed. To Manzi's edition was appended a series of learned annotations by the Cavaliere Gherardo di Rossi; and, to the great joy of all true lovers of art, the explanatory diagrams were fac similes of Lionardo's own sketches in the "codex" of the Library of the Vatican. Thenceforward the absurdly bombastic figures in which Errard had "improved" on Poussin's noble outlines fell into general discredit, but not before they had been engraved and re-engraved, or impudently plagiarised, innumerable times. They were the base of nearly every work on plastic anatomy published during the eighteenth century; and their influence can even be felt in Flaxmans "Lectures on Sculpture." Thus, what new discoveries may be arrived at by Dr. Paul Richther will be as eagerly prized as Manzi's unsophisticated plates were by the art world in 1817. That which we have already of Lionardo in the "Trattat" has, in the way of practical utility, long since been superseded by modern experiment and experience, just as the "Jesuit's Perspective" has been superseded by Brooke Taylor; as Cocker was superseded by Bonnycastle, and both by Colenso. But to Lionardo da Vinci belongs the imperishable honour of having been the first to maintain in the period of the Renaissance the position held in remote antiquity by Hippocrates and by Aristotle, that fine art is an exact science, and that not all the poetic imagination or insight in the world will make a truly great painter or sculptor, unless he first masters the grammar of his craft. And that immutable grammar is geometry. Lionardo even applies geometrical principles to the structure of trees and shrubs, and to the colour of the clouds and the waves of the sea. Such insistence on mathematical training might conduce, it has often been argued by shallow critics, to the deadening of the faculty of imagination, and the degradation of the art student into a mere dryasdust pedant: but the contemplation of Lionardo's own pictorial work will at once supply an unanswerable confutation of such a theory. There is, perhaps, no graphic performance in the world which contains so much variety and originality in attitude, facial expression, and arrangement of drapery as does the fresco of the "Last Supper" in the refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Graize, at Milan, a composition comprising only thirteen figures; and, when to diversity and originality the undeniable attribute of nobility be added, it will remain incontestable that the rigidly scientific artist, whose departure in his "Trattato" is always from the essentially geometrical point, was an imaginative as well as an erudite painter.

Lionardo has indeed told the world what he could do in the characteristic letter addressed to Ludovico il Moro, Duke of Milan, which is yet extant in the Ambrosian Library of that city. "I can," he writes, "make bombs most convenient and portable, which shall cause great confusion and loss to the enemy. Indeed, I can construct machines of offence for any purpose whatsoever. I can make vessels that shall be bomb-proof. In time of peace I think that I can as well as any others make designs of buildings for and private purposes. I will likewise undertake any work in sculpture, marble, bronze, or in terra cotta. Likewise in painting I can do what can be done as well as any man, be he who he may." He adds that if the Duke doubts his competency to execute any of the works which he proposes to undertake he will submit to a private trial of the same. Still Lionardo was not overweeningly self-conscious. He did not impute to Duke Ludovico the entire range of his attainments. He did not tell the mighty Sforza that, in addition to being a painter, a sculptor, an architect, and an engineer of the highest rank, he was a chemist, an astronomer, a poet, and a skilful performer on the viol and the lyre. He did not tell him that of which he was himself unaware—that he was endowed with a profoundly philosophical mind, and with a faculty of observation and analysis well-nigh equalling that of Bacon. Often, in studying the "Trattato," the reader lays down the book, and mentally asks himself whether the wisdom which illumines almost every page is that of Lionardo da Vinci or of Francis of Verulam. A claim that he should be regarded as among "the Divinities of Art" has been solidly set up by M. Louis Viardot, one of the finest of European critics, for the painter of the "Cenacolo," the "Virgin of the Rocks," and the "Monna Lisa." The great painter, being human, was obviously immeasurably distant from divinity; still, the enthusiasm of his critic may be condoned. He was the brightest star in the firmament of the first Renaissance. The profligate Francis I. of France, who was his last and munificent patron, and in whose arms, according to the tradition, he died, was wont to say that Lionardo was the only man he knew in whose presence he felt inclined to blush. Vasari said that his gifts were so many and so precious that his "works are marked with a stamp which shows less the power of human genius than the special favour of Heaven;" and less hyperbolical, but fully as eloquent, is the verdict of Michelet, who, taking Lionardo Da Vinci merely as a painter, remarks, with exquisite felicity, that he preceded Correggio in grace, Michael Angelo in force and Rafaelle in beauty.

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London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill: Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8, Mount Road; and Railway Station, Balchore.
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Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety to the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit, in those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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